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**REPORT OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE LAW
ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA
FOR FISCAL YEAR
1978**

J. P. STROM, Chief

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June 30, 1978

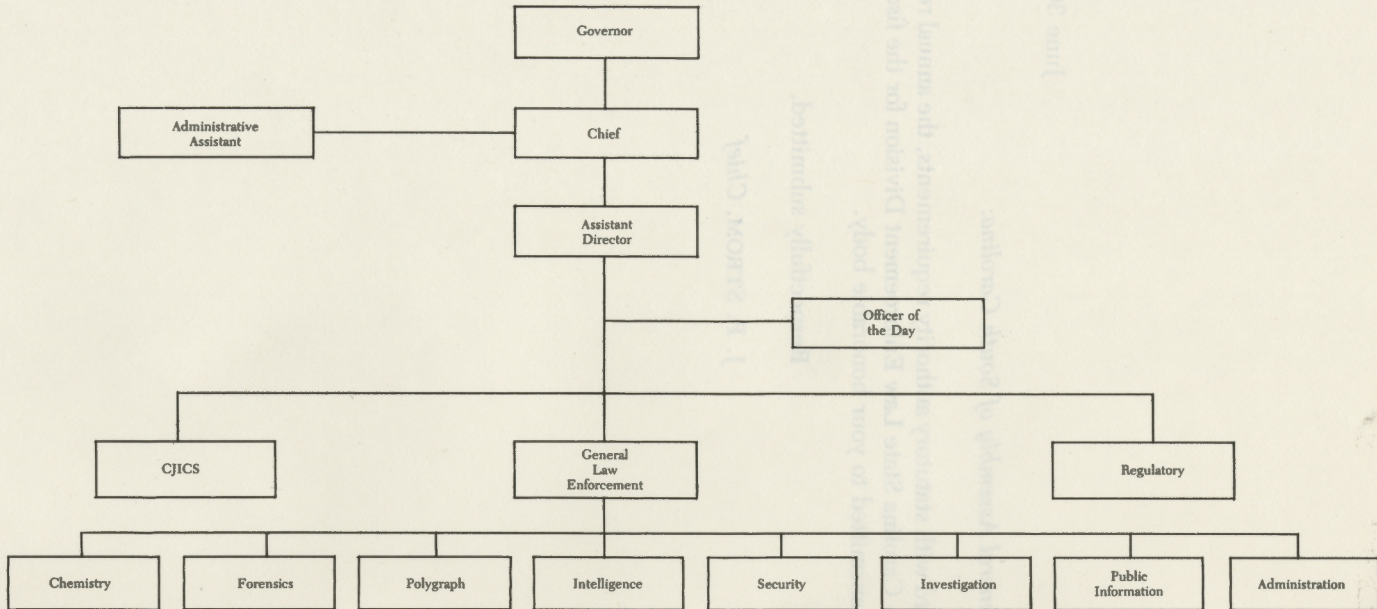
To the General Assembly of South Carolina:

In accord with statutory authority requirements, the annual report of the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division for the fiscal year 1978 is transmitted to your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. STROM, *Chief*

SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

In 1947, a decision was made by means of an executive order to replace the Governor's State Constabulary with a more updated statewide law enforcement agency called the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

The decision to replace the Constabulary, which for many years was the main investigative arm of South Carolina governors, was brought about by a number of factors, including the South Carolina Sheriff's Association and the state's chiefs of police — all expressing a need for better, more advanced investigative manpower and technical assistance. Various political subdivisions around the state, according to law enforcement leaders, were unable to maintain financially the sufficient investigative and technical personnel and scientific equipment necessary for forensic science and police chemistry requirements in solving major crimes.

Combined with these statewide needs by smaller law enforcement agencies and the growing investigative requirements of the Governor's Office and the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, the decision was made to create the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, more commonly known as SLED.

Since its formation in 1947, SLED has been operated to provide a maximum of law enforcement assistance to various police agencies around the state. The division has five fundamental responsibilities:

1. The provision of investigative, technical and manpower assistance to all sheriffs, chiefs of police, solicitors, grand juries, city and county managers and other offices charged with a criminal justice responsibility.
2. The provision of an enforcement and security arm to the Governor and to conduct investigations for and of state agencies at the direction of the Governor.
3. The provision of security for the Capitol Complex, South Carolina Aeronautics Commission and the Governor's Mansion.
4. The maintenance of a statewide Criminal Justice Communications and Information System for South Carolina: a system developed to provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history.
5. The enforcement of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives, security guards, handguns and other firearms and massage parlors.

The overall purpose of SLED is to apprehend or assist in the apprehension of violators of South Carolina criminal statutes and to bring such perpetrators before the state's courts.

However, SLED does not accept requests for its personnel or facilities from private individuals except under extraordinary circumstances which are determined on an individual basis by the chief of SLED or the Governor.

SLED's responsibilities (as can be seen under Statutory Authority) have grown with the division, running the gamut from investigative responsibilities to security requirements. Further, the division has been given the added responsibility for establishing and operating a narcotics and dangerous drug department; and for establishing, housing, and managing a computerized Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS) for various criminal justice agencies. The division has also been given the authority to enforce implementation of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives and security guards, handguns, and other firearms and massage parlors. (See Regulatory, page 40.)

The division is continuing to grow as part of the Governor's Office, and an annual report to the South Carolina General Assembly is required under Section 138 of the Appropriations Act. This report is the required documentation for that purpose.

The division's financial report of operating capital is found as Item II of the Governor's annual operating budget.

SLED also has been given statutory authority to investigate all cases brought to the attention of the SLED chief involving arson or the unlawful burning of private property, and the division has been authorized to make arrests in connection with these investigations.

MANAGEMENT STAFF

Chief J. P. Strom *Agency Director*
 Captain J. Leon Gasque *Assistant Agency Director*
 Lieutenant James K. Wilson *Chief Forensic Chemist*
 Lieutenant Earl Wells *Senior Chemist*
 Agent Steve Smith *Supervisor-Narcotics Department*
 Lieutenant Daniel Defreese *Chief Examiner-Forensic Science*
 Lieutenant Carl B. Stokes *Records and Communications Officer*
 Mr. Joe Collins *Supervisor-Computer Services*
 Lieutenant Jerry Hamby *Supervisor-Uniform Crime Reporting*
 Agent Jerry Luthren *Supervisor-Criminal Records*
 Lieutenant S. F. Wyndham *Supervisor-Polygraph Examinations*
 Lieutenant Walter Powell *Supervisor-Criminal Intelligence*
 Agent Ernest F. Ellis *Supervisor-Regulatory Department*
 Lieutenant George S. Fender *Officer of the Day*
 Mr. James V. Martin *Director of Management Services*
 Mr. Hugh E. Munn *Public Information Director*
 Ms. Jo Ann Funderburk *Supervisor-Finance Section*
 Mr. Thomas L. Fields *Procurement & Inventory Control*
 Mr. Paul Moran *Supervisor-Personnel Records*

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The State Law Enforcement Division was established by and operated under the appointive authority of the Governor as provided in the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1942, Sec. 3096; 1945, Sec. 337; Sec. 23-160; and 1962, Sec. 23-1-60.

In 1974, updating legislation was enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure and function of SLED, including:

Sec. 23-1-60 relating to the Governor's appointment of special deputies, constables and detectives was amended so as to include for appointment of security guards and to provide for their reappointment and discharge under certain conditions.

Sec. 53-4 relating to gubernatorial authority over state constables was repealed.

Sec. 23-3-10 was enacted creating the State Law Enforcement Division, providing appointive authority of its chief by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing for its personnel, their powers and duties.

Sec. 23-3-20 was enacted establishing bonding requirements for the chief and agents and providing reappointment of agents to insure continuation of employment except for discharge with cause.

Sec. 23-3-30 placed all state-employed security employees, except those employed by the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the South Carolina Department of Mental Health, under the direct supervision of the State Law Enforcement Division.

Additionally, legislation was enacted in 1974 providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Information and Communications System and to regulate and control licensing of detectives and private security agencies. Enabling legislation in these matters include:

Sec. 23-3-110 establishing a statewide Criminal Justice Information and Communications System as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

Sec. 23-3-120 requiring that all law enforcement agencies and court officials shall report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the system and authorizes the division to determine the specific information to be supplied under Sec. 23-3-110 and the methods by which it shall be compiled, evaluated and disseminated. The section further authorizes the division to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 23-3-140 qualifying the compliance of disclosure of information compiled by the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-150 authorizing the division to accept, grant and ap-

propriate funds on behalf of the state for use in the operation of the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-40 directing all sheriffs and police departments to furnish SLED with a record of all fingerprints taken in criminal investigations resulting in convictions. The section charges SLED with the responsibility for the cost and implementation of this reporting program and for the preparation of the regulations and instructions for its functioning.

Sec. 56-646 (referred to as the South Carolina Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act) empowering the chief of SLED to determine applicant qualifications for licensing and registration, to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of the act, to promulgate rules and regulations as needed and to establish and to enforce standards governing the safety and conduct of persons licensed and registered. The section also authorizes a fee assessment for license privileges and responsibilities and provides for exemptions under the act and the duties of the division.

Sec. 56-6-2960 (Implied Consent Law) directing SLED to establish blood/alcohol testing standards and to train and certify persons conducting breath tests.

In 1971, Sec. 44-53-480 of the Code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility for enforcement of laws pertaining to illicit traffic in controlled and counterfeit substances and requiring the establishment of a Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Department within the division.

Additionally, several statutes enacted prior to the Fiscal Year 1976 period became operational during the 1976 Fiscal Year, including the following:

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 — as amended requiring the division to investigate each application for a license to sell handguns in South Carolina to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the division is charged with the responsibility of insuring that the dealers comply with the law with respect to record-keeping and handgun sales.

Sec. 16-22-210, 23-31-310 — (Known as Special Weapons Act) requiring that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the weapon with SLED, and that the division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon.

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 — requiring the division to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is to be processed by SLED to insure that the purchaser has not purchased

more than one handgun in a 30-day-period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the act.

Further, this section, as revised in June 1975, also stipulates that SLED is to issue gun permits to citizens of South Carolina when it is determined by SLED that, due to business necessities, the citizens' lives are regularly placed in danger. The division does a complete background investigation of each applicant to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such a permit, and proficiency in the use of handguns.

Sec. 17-7-80 — requires that all coroners submit to SLED for the performance results of blood, alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents.

Prior to the Fiscal Year 1976 period, another statute was enacted which directly authorized SLED to begin regulation and enforcement proceedings. In June, 1975, the legislature enacted a law pertaining to operations of massage parlors around the state, including a requirement that each massage parlor be licensed and the applicant be investigated by SLED. Further, the act stipulates that each employee must be registered with the division and that the division is to make routine inspection of the establishment.

Sec. 23-35-170 — requiring the division to receive a copy of all quarterly reports of such sales of dynamite or powerful explosives from the auditor of each county. Such person selling or keeping for sale the explosives mentioned in this section shall make a quarterly report to the county auditor of each county. The auditor of each county shall forward a copy of all reports to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS

SLED departments have been devised to function from a management viewpoint into two main areas: general operations and support services. Within these areas, SLED personnel, including criminal investigators and administrative and clerical staff members, operate the business of the division with maximum efficiency and a minimum of disruptions.

GENERAL OPERATIONS

This department oversees functions involving various investigative areas and specialized activities. Squads in this department include:

Criminal Investigative Squad . . . This group consists of investigator-agents, some of whom are assigned to SLED headquarters. The members of this squad assist local law enforcement agencies in investigating their more serious types of crimes and conduct criminal and administrative investigations as requested by the governor and the attorney general. In addition to these primary work responsibilities, the criminal investigation squad also performs additional assignments such as extraditions, crowd control, fugitive and rescue searches, prisoner transfers and special assignments, such as security coverage for VIP visitors to the state, for the governor, the lieutenant governor and their families.

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) . . . Throughout the country, SWAT teams have been developed by law enforcement agencies to cope effectively with incidents of sniper fire, barricaded suspects and the pursuit and apprehension of extremely dangerous armed criminals. In order to provide the needed assistance to local enforcement agencies for these situations, SLED organized and developed its SWAT team, comprised of a select group of agents chosen for their military background and their expertise in weaponry and tactics.

Public Information Office . . . During Fiscal Year 1975, a Public Information Office was added to the general operation at SLED.

The office primarily serves as a liaison between the public, news media and the agency and serves as an educational assistance for the agency by providing informational programs to civic, church and other organizations.

Since its beginning operations in October, 1975, SLED's information officer has logged more than 50,000 miles and has presented numerous educational programs around the state. Activities by the information officer include SLED display units, public addresses, panel discussions participation and public school classroom discussion.

The information officer, who must possess a background in news/public relations, is a graduate of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy.

In addition to educational duties, the SLED public information officer also has logged thousands of miles in appearing at breaking crime scenes to serve as an information-news aid to news reporters and to lessen the confusion often associated with such incidents. The information officer has appeared at more than 200 breaking crime scenes.

During Fiscal Year 1978, an assistant public information officer was added to the Public Information Office staff, working primarily in a back up role for all responsibilities and duties of the office.

Search Aircraft . . . SLED maintains a single engine aircraft operated by a two-man agent pilot crew. The principal activity of this aircraft is to seek out illicit moonshine operations, but its use has evolved further into support of other search operations performed by SLED and for surveillance and traffic control. During 1977-78 Fiscal Year, the plane and crew were responsible for the location and destruction of stills valued at \$7,110.00.

Arson Investigation . . . This squad consists of specially trained agents who are assigned to assist local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, the S. C. State Fire Marshal, the S. C. Commission of Forestry and the insurance industry in the investigation of arson and unlawful burnings. This unit investigated 145 cases this year.

Bomb Threat . . . In late 1970, the division established a bomb threat squad as a basic part of a statewide planning program to deal with the alarming increase in bomb threats to our schools, public buildings and industrial complexes.

Personnel in this squad are trained in the expertise of handling explosives and incendiary devices and are equipped with special mobile equipment and tools to assure the division's readiness to meet and deal with any bomb threat situation.

SLED's initial plan also called for an intensive training and educational program for local enforcement, firefighting personnel and responsible public and industrial officials. SLED personnel conducted numerous seminars and training sessions for police agencies and fire departments throughout the state and held planning and information seminars with public and business management officials to aid them in developing security plans and training classes of their own. This program has been highly successful and effective in reducing substantially the number of industrial work stoppages which were being experienced by textile and other key industries in the state.

Special on-going plans also were developed for all state buildings as part of a continuing responsibility for the squad as it responds to and investigates bomb threats.

Criminal Intelligence . . . In order to deal with the increasing number of sophisticated criminal operations, the division established a Criminal Intelligence Section in 1973, which has the responsibility of interacting and responding to inquiries from other law enforcement agencies in the state and nation concerning the activities of "career criminals," organized crime figures and white collar and traveling criminals.

During the fiscal year, the intelligence team, consisting of one special agent in charge, four special agents and one assistant agent, handled 77,419 pieces of information in connection with various investigations.

SLED is a member of the Regional Organized Crime Information Center which exchanges current information on the activities of approximately 900 professional career criminals in the southeastern part of the United States. It functions as a communications and information center, provides photo and lab and staff analyst services and acts to coordinate interstate surveillance of suspected traveling criminals.

Sex Crimes Investigative Assistance . . . During Fiscal Year 1977-78, SLED has provided education, research and investigative assistance pertaining to sex crimes and sex offenders.

The assisting agent has spoken to numerous groups, including social, fraternal, religious, civic and professional groups and organizations; and he has participated on numerous panels, workshops, seminars and training sessions dealing with educating professionals and the public. He has also participated in continuing education and in-service training for local law enforcement agencies, local medical services and social services personnel. The agent has been elected to the executive board of the South Carolina Committee on Violence Against Women where he also serves as parliamentarian. He has served in consultation with victims and their families in conjunction with social workers, ministers and the medical profession.

He has traveled extensively throughout the state consulting with and assisting local law enforcement agencies with investigations of sex crimes, especially in the area of rape.

Bloodhounds . . . SLED maintains a pack of mantrailing bloodhounds. At the present time, there are 12 full-grown bloodhounds and seven puppies. These hounds are used to assist in apprehending escapees and fugitive criminals of all types and for searching for lost persons.

The bloodhounds and their handlers, consisting of two agents, an assistant agent and one inmate, are on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. During Fiscal Year 1977-78, they responded to 321 calls resulting in 194 apprehensions. Prompt apprehensions such as those made possible by the bloodhounds serve to prevent further fugitive criminal acts such as robbery, assault and auto theft. Often, the bloodhounds also find additional evidence on the trails such as weapons and footprints which

become essential items in preparation of criminal cases for trial. Agents and dogs traveled more than 24,069 miles during the year, and ran more than 534 miles.

Governor's Criminal Justice Information Team . . . By executive order, SLED, along with the South Carolina Highway Patrol, was authorized to initiate a special team with a major purpose of providing a one-on-one relationship between junior and senior high school students and law enforcement.

The team was designed to give students an insight into the duties and responsibilities of law enforcement officers while at the same time to give the team members an opportunity to learn the views and thoughts of students. In general, the purpose is to seek improved understanding of the functions of law enforcement and the criminal justice process in South Carolina.

The team actually began functioning during Fiscal Year 1976, when one SLED agent and one member of the South Carolina Highway Patrol were assigned to begin immediate operation.

At the end of Fiscal Year 1978, the team had met with more than 45,000 students and had traveled approximately 50,000 miles for student meetings. The two men visited schools in 22 of the 46 counties during that time.

The special Governor's Team program was initiated in part by SLED Chief J. P. Strom. Under the program, there is no new cost in state money for operational purposes. All expenses were handled from participating agencies and no new funds are to be used.

Security . . . SLED is charged with the overall responsibility for the direct supervision of state-employed security personnel except those employed by the S. C. Department of Corrections and the S. C. Department of Mental Health. In general, each state agency employs its own security personnel under security guidelines established by the chief of SLED, which incorporates an inspection system and regular reports from the chief security officer to the chief of SLED.

The security of the State House and Capitol Complex and grounds is handled directly by the division's Security Guard Squad. There are 30 persons in the squad, headed by a chief inspector, who are charged with around-the-clock security of the Capitol Complex buildings and grounds and the S. C. Aeronautics Commission.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Modern police agencies are relying on scientific technology as an integral part of today's crime investigative methods. Such technology has given police many additional scientific tools with which to conduct a more thorough investigative inquiry, and more police agencies around the state and nation have found that often physical evidence and its scientific analysis and interpretation are necessary and essential as methods of proof. Certain laws can be enforced only through findings from scientific tests and many evidence problems are solvable only by scientific inquiry. Equally important is the fact that evaluation and identification of physical evidence in the early stages of an investigation can be of invaluable assistance in decisions concerning what investigative approach or methods should be used.

This method of scientific police science inquiry often is referred to as criminalistics, and SLED is playing a key role in the use of criminalistics for local police agencies around the state as the modern method for criminal investigations.

SLED's criminalistics laboratories, located within SLED headquarters in Columbia, are some of the most up-to-date facilities in the entire country. The laboratories are complete, full-service facilities with the capability of performing the entire scope of police scientific inquiry. Operating as the only criminalistics laboratories in the state, SLED makes its facilities available to every enforcement agency in the state.

The SLED criminalistics laboratories are maintained and are operated under one main centralized concept in keeping with the basic purpose of the division: consolidation of resources as the most sensible way of providing facilities involving a significant capital outlay, such as is required for the sophisticated instrumentation and equipment on criminalistics laboratories.

Under the concept devised by SLED for the use of the criminalistics laboratories, the taxpayer in South Carolina is assured of maximum utilization of the equipment in criminalistics work. The concept also has a second appealing quality which SLED views as integral to its development: to allow management to be able to attract and employ the best technical skill for the staffing of the laboratories.

In general categories, the criminalistics laboratories provide user services in the following areas:

- Case strategy consultation
- Laboratory casework
- Expert witness services
- Field investigations
- Police personnel training

Under SLED guidelines, outlined in management practices around the state, general criminalistics practitioners basically are applied research workers possessing a scholarly ability in addition to a practical ability for solving finite problems. It is the policy of SLED, and a necessity of the profession, that laboratory staff members must pursue a career development training and education program, including job cross-training to assure professional proficiency.

Police personnel training
Field investigations
Expert witness services
Laboratory casework
Case strategy consultation
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FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The Forensic (Firearms) Laboratory provides for non-chemical analysis of physical evidence. These examinations are conducted both grossly, photographically and microscopically. Generally speaking, evidence submitted to the Firearms Laboratory is examined for unique striations, impressions and fractures from which a positive conclusion can be reached.

The Firearms Laboratory furnishes highly-trained technical personnel for the following purposes:

- A. In the Laboratory — to process, develop, examine, compare and photograph all items of evidence submitted.
- B. In the Field — to process completely any major crime scene. This includes the photography, search, collection, preservation and examination of all objects of evidential value.
- C. In the Courts — to appear as expert witnesses for the prosecution or defense during criminal proceedings in local, state or federal court.

In the laboratory the following kinds of examinations are conducted:

- A. *Firearms Identification* — The laboratory uses both optical comparison microscopes and a scanning electron microscope to make comparisons of evidence bullets, cartridge cases, shotshells, unfired ammunition and components.
 - 1. Bullets: Microscopic comparison of the marks on bullets produced by the rifling on the barrel of a weapon.
 - a. Recovered evidence bullet (NO GUN): determine the manufacturer, caliber, type and make of weapon from which a bullet was fired.
 - b. Bullet versus Weapon: determine whether the bullet was fired by a particular suspect weapon.
 - c. Shot pellets, buckshots, slugs and wadding: The size of shot and gauge of slug and wadding can be determined.
 - 2. Fired Cartridge Case: Markings present on fired metallic and shotshell cases can be microscopically compared and examined.
 - a. Fired cartridge cases found at crime scene (NO GUN): determine the specific manufacturer, caliber, or gauge, type and mark of weapon in which the cartridge was fired.
 - b. Fired Cartridge Case versus Weapon: determine whether a cartridge case was loaded into and/or fired in a particular suspect weapon.
 - 3. Unfired Ammunition: The specific caliber or gauge, manufacturer and type of weapon can be determined. It is also possible

to determine that unfired ammunition was loaded into a particular weapon in some cases.

4. Other Firearm examinations include:

- a. Gunshot residue comparison (muzzle to garment/skin distance).

NOTE: These examinations are conducted jointly with the Chemistry Laboratory.

- b. Shot pattern determination.
- c. Weapon safety and function testing.
- d. Trigger pull testing.
- e. Identification of gun parts.
- f. Projectile trajectory determinations.
- g. Melting point determination.

NOTE: The SLED weapons library now includes more than 200 pieces. Known specimen bullet and cartridges, kept for reference, number in the thousands. When all known specimens are properly measured and indexed, SLED will have one of the best standard reference files of this type in the nation.

B. Fingerprint Identification — Both in the laboratory and on the field assignment, Firearms Laboratory personnel are able to process all suitable items of evidence for latent fingerprint, palmprint and footprint evidence. The latest equipment and techniques for latent print detection and preservation are used by the lab personnel.

It should be pointed out that all Firearms Lab examiners are individually assigned state-owned vehicles. In these vehicles are kept all the equipment necessary for processing any major crime scene. By so doing, any or all of SLED's Firearms Lab personnel are available for instant response to a serious crime scene at any hour of any day or night.

C. Tool Mark Identification — Tool mark identification is a microscopic study of the consistency and uniqueness of marks left by most impact, prying, scraping, gripping, pinching or shearing tools. Because of the high frequency of forceable entry crimes, tool mark identification is an extremely important aid in the prosecution of criminal cases in which burglary tools are recovered.

Examination of tool marks can determine:

- 1. The type of tool used.
- 2. The size of tool used.
- 3. The action employed by the tool when used.
- 4. The individual identifying characteristics of a particular tool.

D. Questioned Document Section — This section is responsible for

the examination and identification of evidence in several areas including handwriting, typewriting, printing, rubber stamps and other mechanical impressions as well as the examination of papers and inks.

Following is the approximate summarization of the document examination work load:

90 cases received

9,400 examinations conducted

\$56,264 in checks and negotiable paper were examined through the document section.

It should be noted that the SLED Questioned Document Section was a new addition to the Firearms Lab last year. It is anticipated this section's case load will quadruple next year.

The document examiner has for the past year, lectured numerous times at the Criminal Justice Academy and to law enforcement officers throughout the state. These lectures introduced officers throughout the state to the techniques used in document identification as well as the proper methods for collecting samples and evidence.

E. *Photography Laboratory* — Because of the heavy emphasis placed on photographic documentation in all phases of physical evidence identification, SLED's Photography Laboratory is organized under and controlled by the Firearms Laboratory.

The Photography Laboratory operates both monochrome and color processing and printing facilities and is able to offer complete photographic documentation. This laboratory is responsible for evaluating, budgeting and requesting equipment and supplies pertaining to the operation of the laboratory as well as procuring, operating and supplying 74 field photographic units issued to agents throughout the state.

The Photography Lab also provides allied photographic services throughout the state to political subdivisions in the form of suggested planning, equipping and training of personnel in the area of photographic services on the local level. Other support functions are the furnishing of laboratory personnel and equipment for night device operations and photographic documentations.

The photographic capabilities of the laboratory as well as allied services are available to meet statewide needs 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Many times the Photography Lab is called upon to augment fast-breaking investigations on an around-the-clock basis.

The increased demand for photographic services can be attributed greatly to training of many officers in all areas of the state in the skills of photography. It should also be noted that the judicial system's active interest in pictorial presentations of evidence and events has presented a greater demand on photographic capabilities.

F. *Voiceprint Identification* — One of the newest criminalistic fields to evolve is that of voiceprint identification. By comparing voice spectrographs of known and questioned tape recordings, it is possible to positively identify a human voice specimen.

One Firearms examiner is presently conducting voiceprint analysis.

G. *Other Identifications, Examinations and Comparisons* — While the major case work handled by the Firearms Laboratory has been set forth, the laboratory's work is not limited to those areas alone. Following are other types of examinations performed by the Firearms Laboratory:

1. Identification and comparison of plaster and rubber moulages of footwear or tire impressions.
2. Fracture identification — particularly in the case of broken glass or broken tools.
3. Restoration of altered or obliterated serial numbers on firearms, automotive parts and other items of evidence.
4. Examination of torn or damaged material such as tape, fabric, cordage, wood and building materials.
5. Record fingerprinting in major cases. Record fingerprinting of deceased persons.
6. Proper use of stain, dye and fluorescent thief detection powders especially in fraud and pilferage cases.
7. Explosive ordnance reconnaissance, removal and post-explosion investigation.

H. *Other Duties* — Because of the Firearms Laboratory's extensive background in firearms, tools, microscopy and photography, the laboratory is engaged in a number of other allied activities. Following are some examples:

1. Testing of new products offered for sale to law enforcement agencies.
2. Conducting schools and in-service training in the criminalistic field for all law enforcement officers.
3. Loading and reloading of test and specialized ammunition.
4. Supervision and maintenance of SLED's armory. This includes selection of equipment and maintenance of acceptable stock levels.
5. Expansion and maintenance of Firearms Library artifacts and publications.
6. Repair and alteration of service weapons used by SLED agents.
7. Construction of exhibits, displays, specialized devices and equipment used both in the Firearms Laboratory and the division.

8. Attend schools, conferences and seminars in all fields of forensic science.
9. Conduct research in any area within the purview of the laboratory. A special research effort is being conducted in the effective law enforcement uses of the Scanning Electron Microscope.

Productivity — During the Fiscal Year 1977-78, the combined Firearms and Photography Laboratories increased their gross productivity in all areas by an average of ten per cent over the Fiscal Year 1976-77 level.

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

This department is supervised by a chief chemist who is responsible for the administration and management of the Chemistry Laboratory, the statewide Implied-Consent Program and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug section.

Chemistry Laboratory . . . Supervised by the assistant chief chemist and staffed by 11 graduate chemists, each of whom is responsible for the case work received from a pre-assigned judicial circuit; three secretaries and one administrative assistant.

The laboratory has at its disposal the latest analytical instruments, such as gas chromatograph, mass and nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers, ultraviolet, infrared, atomic absorption and fluorescence spectrophotometers, thermal analysis emission spectrograph, X-ray fluorescence, CO-Oximeter and scanning electron microscope.

Some of the methods and procedures used for physical and chemical analysis in the examination of evidence by the laboratory area:

1. Examination of glass particles using microscopic examination and specific gravity methods to determine the source of particles.
2. Examination and identification of fabric and/or fibers using thermal analysis, infrared and ultraviolet spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, microscopy and X-ray defraction.
3. Examination and identification of soil, metals and insulating materials from safes using atomic absorption, infrared spectrophotometry, emission spectrographic analysis, density gradient analysis and X-ray defraction.
4. Examination and identification of paints to determine source and type using Frustrated Internal Multiple Reflectance Infrared Spectrophotometry, Gas Chromatography, Emission Spectrographic Analysis, Thermal Analysis and X-ray defraction.
5. Comparison and identification of hairs, human or animal, using optical and scanning electron microscopy.
6. Analysis and identification of flammable substances, using gas chromatography and infrared spectrophotometry.
7. Analysis and identification of explosive substances and explosive residues using thermal and chemical analysis.
8. Test of powder burns and residues using diphenylmine (paraffin) tests on persons suspected of firing a gun and using Walker tests and atomic absorption spectrophotometry to identify powder burns and determine distance of gun from victim.
9. Test and analyze alcoholic liquids to determine alcohol percentage, fusel oils, lead, aldehydes and other poisons and presence of yeast cells in beer using gas chromatography, atomic absorption and chemical testing.

10. Examination and identification of seminal fluids in rape cases using microscopic and chemical analysis.
11. Analysis and identification of blood and other body fluids by chemical methods including benzidine, hemin crystal, precipitin tests and electrophoresis.
12. Detection of carbon monoxide in blood of arson and suicide victims using a CO-Oximeter.
13. Analysis and identification of poisons or drugs in solid dosage form and from body fluids and tissues using infrared, ultraviolet and fluorescent spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, mass spectrometry and chemical analysis.
14. Test and identify presence of alcohol in persons through blood, urine and breath-testing methods.

During Fiscal Year 1977-78, the Chemistry Laboratory reported on 7,695 cases and performed 29,467 lab analyses in providing services to law enforcement agencies.

Implied Consent Program — Under the Implied Consent Law, Section 56-5-2050, South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED is charged with the administrative responsibility for the training, certifying and recertifying of anyone who is to perform tests to determine the alcohol content in the blood of persons arrested for motor vehicle violations alleged to have been committed under the influence of alcohol.

The Chemistry Department is responsible for supervising this program utilizing the breath-testing program and other chemical blood test methods. The Chemistry Department employs a staff technician to provide for, supply and support on an around-the-clock basis the 160 breath-testing instruments located throughout the state. The department collects and correlates statistical data pertaining to alcohol testing to assure up-to-date methods and procedures and conducts evaluation testing of new breath-testing equipment. The training and certification of all breath-testing operators is conducted by the chemistry staff through the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. Staff members from the Chemistry Department also furnish testimony regarding breath-testing and chemical blood-alcohol testing to the state courts.

During the year, the breath-testing program accounted for approximately 1,100 machine repairs and inspections at the 145 breath-testing sites in the state, and there were 330 breath-testing operators certified by the staff during the period bringing the total number of operators to 1,399.

The effectiveness of the program can be seen in the statistical comparison of 21,392 persons arrested, 19,789 tests administered, 1,603 refusals and 19,932 licenses suspended for driving under the influence.

As previously stated, under Section 17-7-80 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED was given the responsibility of performing blood

alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents. The Chemistry Department is responsible for the analysis and compilation of statistical data on these fatalities. In addition, SLED provides coroners throughout the state with the necessary sample collection kits to meet this requirement.

Narcotics Section . . . The Narcotics Section was formed in 1971 with the advent of legislation charging SLED with enforcement of laws pertaining to the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs (Section 44-53-480, South Carolina Code of Laws). The section is given the responsibility for providing investigative assistance to local enforcement agencies and for initiating overt and covert investigations into major narcotic and dangerous drug traffickers operating interstate and intrastate.

The Narcotics Section maintains a close liaison with other state and federal agencies in coordinating investigations against illicit drug traffic and provides intelligence information to these agencies regarding such traffic activity.

There are 15 agents and a supervisor assigned to the section — all working under the direction of the Chemistry Department.

During the Fiscal Year 1977-78, the Narcotics Section received and processed 247 requests for investigations from federal, state and local agencies. These requests for investigations generated 294 investigations by the section.

They seized:	Total Value:
Five (5) Vehicles (autos and trucks)	\$ 19,000.00
Total value of drugs purchased or	
seized was estimated at:	\$13,744,916.00

POLYGRAPH DIVISION

The polygraph services of SLED are used in every type of law enforcement investigation throughout the state. Many investigations are cleared each week as a result of these polygraph examinations, and it should be noted that the polygraph is used not only to determine if an individual is lying, but also to establish if he is being truthful.

The Polygraph Division has saved thousands of dollars in investigative man-hours each year as a result of being able to clear many investigations promptly by polygraph examinations.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977-78
THIS DEPARTMENT ADMINISTERED

Number of Examinations	1,452
Number of No Deceptions Indicated	764
Number of Deceptions Indicated	627
Number of Confessions	201
Number of Indefinites	61

THE CASES EXAMINED INCLUDE

Armed Robbery	81
Arson	95
Assault & Battery	45
Auto Burning	1
Bomb Threats	2
Breach of Trust	4
Bribery	3
Burglary	10
Contraband	43
Conspiracy	6
Credibility of Statement	5
Death Investigation	190
Embezzlement	5
Escape	6
Extortion	5
Failing to Stop	1
Forgery	23
Fraud	10
Grand Larceny	570
Harrassing Phone Calls	4
Hijacking	1
Hit & Run	1
Housebreaking	84
Illegal Drugs	13
Internal Investigation	25
Kidnapping	2
Larceny	27
Obscene Phone Calls	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	3
Robbery	27
Safe Cracking	14
Sex Crimes	127

Threatening to Kill	4
Trespassing	1
Vandalism	13
Violation of Gun Law	3

SLED employs a chief examiner and two full time polygraph examiners. The polygraph examiners at SLED have attended and graduated from qualified polygraph schools.

Sex Crimes	127
Sale Cracking	14
Robbery	27
Receiving Stolen Goods	3
Obscene Phone Calls	2
Larceny	27
Kidnaping	2
Internal Investigation	22
Illegal Drugs	13
Housebreaking	84
Hit & Run	1
Hijacking	1
Harassing Phone Calls	4
Grand Larceny	270
Fraud	10
Forgery	23
Failing to Stop	1
Extortion	2
Escape	6
Embarrassment	2
Death Investigation	180
Credibility of Statement	2
Conspiracy	6
Concealment	43
Burglary	10
Bribery	3
Breach of Trust	4
Bomb Threats	2
Auto Burning	1
Assault & Battery	45
Arson	85
Armed Robbery	81

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

The South Carolina General Assembly enacted in 1974 legislation providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Justice Information and Communications System. This program is designed to function as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

South Carolina law (Section 23-3-120) requires all law enforcement agencies and court officials to report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the CJICS system. SLED further is authorized to determine the specific information to be supplied and the methods by which that data is to be compiled, evaluated and disseminated within the framework of existing state and federal laws pertaining to compilation, evaluation and dissemination.

The SLED CJICS program primarily is organized to accumulate various types of data dealing with the volume, types and frequency of crimes in South Carolina. The system further is commissioned to develop and provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history for law enforcement agencies in the state. The system is designed to function for the various police and sheriff's departments in the state and is housed at SLED headquarters in Columbia.

The program utilizing the legislative mandate for a statewide system operates within a central framework involving three main departments: Records Section, Communications and Data Processing and Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Section.

Records Section . . . This section has the responsibility for maintaining the criminal history records and fingerprint card files on all criminals known to have participated in crimes in the state. They are also responsible for the files on all cases, both criminal and administrative, investigated by SLED.

At the present time, there are thirty (30) employees assigned to the Records Section: one criminal records supervisor, one staff assistant, five clerks, five secretaries, and eighteen fingerprint examiners and technicians.

Annual activity volume for the Records Section included receipt of 85,083 fingerprint cards, receipt of 19,360 correspondence items, 1,718 telephone requests, handled and processed 188,963 name searches, and processed and posted 96,708 dispositions. The section identified 35 percent of all the fingerprint cards received from various agencies; 50,281 fingerprint cards were received and coded on individuals who had no prior arrest record in the criminal files of the Records Section during this period.

Hundreds of fingerprint schools have been conducted throughout the state to include local police departments, sheriff's departments and state agencies. Throughout 46 counties in the state, there are 273 law enforcement agencies which include: 263 local police and sheriff's departments, three state agencies, and seven Highway Patrol districts.

As of this date, 81 percent of these agencies are submitting fingerprint cards to the Records Section of the State Law Enforcement Division. The agencies have been instructed to submit two fingerprint cards to the Records Section on all misdemeanor and felony arrests in order for the section to build and maintain a centralized fingerprint card file.

The section has processed all old fingerprint cards already on file and reclassified all cards to include the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) classification. The NCIC classification is a breakdown of each individual finger to include two characters for each of the ten fingers. When the classification is completed, there are 20 characters in the NCIC fingerprint classification. The section began using formats for the identification section for the computer in 1973. These formats include all the information listed on the front and back of the fingerprint card. The information is coded according to NCIC instructions. All fingerprint cards on file in addition to daily submission of fingerprint cards are now in the identification segment of the computerized criminal history files.

The Records Section also handles, processes, and maintains all the investigative files for all the agents at SLED. The files are confidential and include all investigative reports, statements, interviews, photographs, and any other pertinent information when the individual agent makes his investigation. In the state case file system, the nature of the case is considered along with the status of the individual case. The section processed and handled 1,872 investigative case files this period.

The current two incoming fingerprint cards are searched through the computerized name files. In the event of matches, the incoming prints are checked against prints in the master fingerprint card file. The master fingerprint card file is a manual file in order that daily characteristic searches can be made.

If an identification is made, South Carolina checks the NCIC files to see if South Carolina is the State of Record. If so, the new entry is placed in the South Carolina file, an update is transmitted to NCIC, and a rap sheet is produced for the submitting agency by the computer. If South Carolina is not the State of Record, a request is sent to NCIC for complete information. Once the information is received (on-line), the NCIC and South Carolina files are updated and a rap sheet is produced by the computer. Under the two-fingerprint card submission concept, one remains in the SLED Records Section and the other is sent to the FBI Identification Division for processing. The information is entered

into the South Carolina file and the record sent on-line to NCIC. A rap sheet will be produced and sent to the submitting contributor.

Communications and Data Processing . . . The computer and communications network involves three computers located at SLED Headquarters and an electronic interface to the computers located at the South Carolina Highway Department in Columbia, South Carolina, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D. C., and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona. The system monitors and maintains 87 terminals located in local and state criminal justice offices throughout the state. There is at least one terminal in every county.

During Fiscal Year 1978, the computer processed a mean average of 27,432 per 24-hour as opposed to 21,029 last year. High speed lines installed last year to our field terminals have increased message responses to a ten second average.

The systems and programming staff has developed programs which allow terminal inquiries about vehicle and license checks, stolen vehicles, tag numbers, guns and other serialized stolen articles. SLED currently is developing systems which will expand further the inquiry capability of terminal users.

The fastest growing system is the Computerized Criminal History System (CCH). South Carolina is the tenth state to implement this system.

Under the CJICS system at SLED headquarters, the data processing and communications section had the following programs in operation or were being developed or implemented during the fiscal year:

1. Stolen license plates and stolen vehicles
2. Stolen serialized articles
3. Stolen guns
4. Narcotics system
5. Identification section of criminal history
6. Traffic accident fatalities
7. Probation, pardon and parole board
8. Implied consent
9. Aeronautics-aircraft registration
10. Property inventory control-administrative use
11. Three-up label system (includes employee address, police and sheriff's departments, etc.)
12. Private detectives and securities
13. Gun dealers
14. Firearms purchase
15. Accrued leave — administrative use
16. Data processing grants

17. System seven statistics — STATS-daily run of all traffic within system seven
18. Tape library
19. Employee listing — address, telephone number and agent's call number
20. Uniform Crime Report System
21. Computerized Criminal History System

During the past 12 months, SLED has received permission and funding to lease a new, higher capacity computer system. A CJICS building is presently under construction to house this equipment.

Uniform Crime Report . . . The third unit within the CJICS program is the statewide Uniform Crime Report Section (UCR). This section is responsible for the statewide Uniform Crime Data Reporting System and for publishing annual reports concerning crime and statistics in South Carolina. The information collected is classified according to the guidelines of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the National Sheriff's Association.

South Carolina was one of the first states to implement a statewide UCR program. The program was initiated in July, 1973. The fundamental objectives of the South Carolina UCR program are:

1. Inform the Governor, Legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in the state, its magnitude and trends.
2. Provide law enforcement administrators with criminal data for administration and operational use.
3. Determine who commits crimes by age, sex and race in order to assist in finding the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. Provide base data to measure the work load and effectiveness of South Carolina's criminal justice system.
5. Provide base data to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.

The extent to which local law enforcement offices throughout the state participate in reporting is the key to the success of the UCR program. As a first step in this direction, SLED, in conjunction with the FBI, held workshops with the local law enforcement offices throughout the state on the program objectives and the reporting procedures. After July, 1973, SLED took over the responsibility for training and coordinating all facets of the State UCR program. The success of the program is reflected in the fact that there is near 100 percent population coverage as of the end of Fiscal Year 1976-77.

There are 304 local law enforcement agencies covered by the reporting program, including data reported by the seven Highway Patrol field offices (46 county breakdowns) in the state.

The report contains statistical data on seven major crime categories, known as CLASS I crimes (murder, rape, robbery, assault, breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft). Statistics in the annual report are tabulated by counties, metropolitan areas and statewide and include crime rates per 10,000 population; total crimes committed by type, such as murder, rape, robbery, etc.; and other significant crime and law enforcement activity factors which can provide sheriffs, police chiefs and other responsible officials with valuable management and planning tools. This information is made available on request to all participating agencies in the form of monthly reports covering their areas of jurisdiction. The formal report prepared by the UCR Section titled "Crime in South Carolina" is published annually by SLED and is available to any citizen or organization. Excerpts from the 1977 report are presented at the conclusion of this publication to provide an example of the type of information furnished.

SLED has recently implemented a revolutionary collection system for UCR data that has been attempted in only a handful of states. The new system involves collecting crime information directly from standard incident and arrest reports as they are prepared by the local law enforcement agencies. The new procedure relieves local agencies of the burden of preparing the monthly UCR tallies, while providing detailed information never before available under the old system, such as victim/offender information, premise types, time of day and the location of crimes in specific areas within a given jurisdiction. The incident reporting system also provides more report uniformity since all crimes are classified at SLED. This new program is recognized as one of the better systems in the United States.

COMPANY LICENSES ISSUED

	Fiscal Year 1977-78		Fiscal Year 1976-77		
	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	
Premise Security	18	117	18	117	
Public Security	8	38	8	38	
Detective Companies	12	30	12	30	
Combination	2	16	2	16	

A one percent decrease is detected in company licenses for Fiscal Year 1977-78.

REGULATORY SERVICE

The Regulatory Services of the State Law Enforcement Division were created in December of 1973 due to legislation of the General Assembly, dealing with detective and security companies in the state of South Carolina.

At the time this section was established, it was composed of one lieutenant supervisor and one secretary. During the past four years, the staff has increased to one agent, four full-time investigators and four assistant investigators, three secretaries, and two clerks.

As the staff has grown, so have the statutory responsibilities granted to SLED and assigned to this section. The following will provide some insight into the function of this section:

I. Private Detective and Security Companies . . . This section is governed by Act 387 of 1973, which requires the division to investigate each person applying for a company license for the operation of this type of business in South Carolina. Also, the division is required to register each person performing the duties of a private detective or security guard, and to check that the applicant's background meets the restrictions and requirements of the law. Furthermore, the division is required to conduct seminars for the instruction of company training officers.

COMPANY LICENSES ISSUED

	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1976-77		<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1977-78	
	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>
Premise Security	13	117	18	113
Public Security	8	36	3	34
Detective Companies	15	30	14	32
Combination	5	16	4	19

A one percent decrease is detected in company licenses for Fiscal Year 1977-78.

DETECTIVE AND SECURITY COMPANY EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION

<i>Fiscal Year 1976-77</i>		<i>Fiscal Year 1977-78</i>	
<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>
2,822	2,676	3,181	3,897

An increase of 28.7 percent is observed in the area of employee registrations. In addition, there were 4,256 security guard gun permits issued; of these, 46 were issued for plain clothes use.

SECURITY TRAINING OFFICERS CERTIFIED

<i>Fiscal Year 1976-77</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 1977-78</i>
117	103

II. *Gun Dealers* . . . The division is required by Act 330 of 1965 as amended, to investigate each application for a license to sell handguns in this state to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the division is charged with the responsibility of insuring the dealers' compliance with the law with respect to record-keeping and handgun sales.

PISTOL DEALER LICENSES

<i>Fiscal Year 1976-77</i>			<i>Fiscal Year 1977-78</i>		
<i>Received</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Pending</i>
292	285	7	198	296	2

Of those 198 dealers, 170 were license renewals. At the end of Fiscal Year 1977-78, there were 305 active dealers.

III. *Massage Parlors* . . . This act basically requires that each massage parlor be licensed and the applicant for the license be investigated. Furthermore, each employee must be registered with the division and the division is to make routine inspection of the establishment.

IV. *Special Weapons Registration* . . . This act states that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the same with the division and the division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon. Additionally, by act of the 1978 session of the General Assembly, the division will also be required to maintain records of all automatic weapons manufactured within this state.

V. *Sale of Handguns* . . . Under the authority of Act 330 of 1965 as amended, the division is required to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is processed by the division to insure that the purchaser has not bought more than one handgun in a 30-day-period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the act.

FIREARMS RECORDS PROCESSED

Fiscal Year 1976-77

Fiscal Year 1977-78

26,962

29,835

An increase of ten percent over previous fiscal year.

FIREARMS INVESTIGATIONS

Suspected Violations

Fiscal Year 1976-77

Fiscal Year 1977-78

484

413

VI. *Gun Permits To The General Public* . . . This also is an amendment to Act 330 of 1965 which allows the State Law Enforcement Division to issue gun permits to citizens of this state when it is determined advisable by the division due to business necessities, or their lives are regularly placed in danger. The division does a complete background investigation of each of these applicants to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such a permit and proficiency in the use of a handgun.

WEAPONS PERMITS

Fiscal Year 1976-77

Fiscal Year 1977-78

<i>Rec'd</i>	<i>Iss'd</i>	<i>Denied</i>	<i>Pend</i>	<i>Rec'd</i>	<i>Iss'd</i>	<i>Denied</i>	<i>Pend</i>
310	267	35	8	345	297	23	24

It should be noted that of the 297 permits issued, 126 were renewals. This represents an overall 11 percent increase in administrative and investigative obligations in this area in as much as each renewal must also be investigated.

VII. *Gun Permits for Coroners* . . . This is an amendment of Section 17-65, which authorizes coroners to carry a handgun while engaged in official duties of their office. This act requires the division to certify and train each coroner applying for this permit.

Currently, the division offers eight hours of instruction for these applicants.

<i>Fiscal Year 1976-77</i>		<i>Fiscal Year 1977-78</i>	
<i>New</i>	<i>Renewed</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewed</i>
3	9	8	6

VIII. *Magistrates Constables* . . . Pursuant to the directives of Section 22-9-180 of the 1976 South Carolina Code of Laws as amended, the division is required to provide certification of firearms training to magistrates' constables prior to being allowed to carry a weapon. This function is being accomplished with the cooperation of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. During Fiscal Year 1977-78, 43 constables were trained by this division.

Each of those agents assigned to this section are required to conduct criminal and administrative investigations in addition to other job related functions. During this period, these agents investigated a total of 816 cases; of this, 413 were criminal, 362 administrative and 41 were of other nature. This represents an increase of two percent in the total case load for this section over Fiscal Year 1976-77.

INDEX CRIME TRENDS

<i>Offense</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>% Change</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>% Change</i>
Murder	421	327	-22.3	336	+ 2.8
Rape	741	888	+19.8	942	+ 6.1
Robbery	3,087	2,938	- 4.8	3,021	+ 2.8
Aggravated Assault	10,123	12,471	+23.2	13,818	+10.8
Subtotal (Violent)	14,372	16,624	+15.7	18,117	+ 9.0
B or E/Burglary	46,476	43,246	- 6.9	45,941	+ 6.2
Larceny	58,422	69,639	+19.2	66,572	- 4.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,065	6,995	- 1.0	6,986	- 0.1
Subtotal (Nonviolent)	111,963	119,880	+ 7.1	119,499	- 0.3
Total	126,335	136,504	+ 8.0	137,616	+ 0.8

CLEARANCE DATA

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Number of Offenses</i>	<i>% Cleared</i>	<i>Total Cleared</i>	<i>Clearances Involving Only Persons Under Age 18</i>
Murder	336	90.5	304	7
Rape	942	55.9	725	41
Robbery	3,021	29.8	901	84
Agg. Assault	13,818	57.1	7,889	434
Breaking Or Entering	45,941	13.4	6,166	1,326
Larceny-Theft	66,572	18.1	12,063	2,484
Motor Veh. Theft ...	6,986	17.1	1,192	246
Total	137,616	21.1	29,042	4,622

1975-1977
STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY TRENDS

<i>Type Of Property</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Value Stolen</i>	<i>Value Recovered</i>	<i>Percent Of Stolen Value Recovered</i>
Currency	1975	\$3,305,633	\$280,849	8.5%
	1976	2,894,871	176,701	6.1%
	1977	3,179,902	201,964	6.4%
Jewelry	1975	1,993,463	544,580	27.3%
	1976	1,970,725	224,260	11.3%
	1977	2,473,405	263,522	10.7%
Furs, Clothing	1975	712,671	109,493	15.4%
	1976	853,862	83,171	9.7%
	1977	1,212,651	124,578	10.3%
Motor Vehicle	1975	12,398,664	7,707,265	62.2%
	1976	14,667,363	9,522,539	64.9%
	1977	16,508,295	9,663,603	58.5%
Office Equipment ...	1975	650,089	94,777	14.6%
	1976	482,000	87,076	18.0%
	1977	505,452	56,216	11.1%
Television, Radios ...	1975	4,786,727	382,553	8.0%
	1976	6,609,597	432,019	6.5%
	1977	6,175,626	490,615	7.9%
Firearms	1975	1,345,758	136,134	10.1%
	1976	1,222,358	208,969	17.0%
	1977	1,466,760	186,651	12.7%
Household Goods ...	1975	872,872	122,070	14.0%
	1976	722,356	54,952	0.7%
	1977	744,369	60,904	8.2%
Consumable Goods ..	1975	798,417	133,621	16.7%
	1976	913,110	75,456	8.2%
	1977	972,192	65,923	6.8%
Livestock	1975	123,195	31,361	25.5%
	1976	134,561	19,561	14.5%
	1977	43,311	5,105	11.8%
Miscellaneous	1975	9,799,396	1,497,763	15.3%
	1976	10,113,315	1,608,746	15.9%
	1977	12,132,510	2,158,110	17.8%
Total	1975	\$36,786,885	\$11,040,466	30.0%
	1976	40,584,118	12,493,450	30.7%
	1977	45,414,473	13,277,191	29.2%

1977

INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Months Of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Abbeville County		1	2	4	59	175	175	17
Abbeville SO	12	1	2	2	9	76	76	11
Abbeville PD	12	0	0	2	48	85	83	5
Calhoun Falls PD	9	0	0	0	2	10	15	1
Donalds PD	6	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Aiken County		17	31	65	329	1224	1498	129
Aiken SO	12	14	21	39	220	773	802	76
Aiken PD	12	3	7	20	77	326	463	34
North Augusta PD	12	0	3	6	26	99	212	18
New Ellenton PD	8	0	0	0	5	17	15	1
Wagener PD	7	0	0	0	1	9	6	0
Allendale County		4	5	3	52	81	45	6
Allendale SO	12	2	1	1	14	9	7	1
Allendale PD	12	2	3	2	22	31	18	3
Fairfax PD	12	0	1	0	16	41	20	2
Anderson County		10	15	62	403	1487	2207	274
Anderson SO	12	7	12	29	171	874	874	152
Anderson PD	12	3	3	24	164	498	1052	109
Belton PD	12	0	0	5	59	57	166	2
Honea Path PD	12	0	0	2	1	25	63	1
Pendleton PD	12	0	0	1	1	5	14	0
Williamston PD	12	0	0	1	7	19	29	8
Iva PD	11	0	0	0	0	9	9	2
Bamberg County		4	0	6	24	176	125	7
Bamberg SO	12	3	0	2	7	69	39	1
Bamberg PD	12	0	0	1	15	44	63	2
Denmark PD	12	1	0	3	2	63	23	4
Barnwell County		2	4	1	47	141	158	18
Barnwell SO	12	1	1	0	7	43	47	5
Barnwell PD	12	0	1	0	20	27	50	6
Williston PD	12	1	2	1	12	61	54	5
Blackville PD	12	0	0	0	8	10	7	2
Beaufort County		1	30	31	288	824	1266	97
Beaufort SO	12	1	21	14	166	572	777	69
Beaufort PD	12	0	8	14	104	188	393	18
Port Royal PD	12	0	1	3	18	64	96	10
Berkeley County		7	14	30	137	875	940	117

1977

INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months Of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Berkeley SO	12	5	6	11	55	447	398	59
Moncks Corner PD	12	0	0	2	5	27	34	5
Bonneau PD	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Goose Creek PD	12	1	2	5	19	142	219	20
St. Stephens PD	12	0	1	2	5	43	31	1
Hanahan PD	12	1	5	10	53	215	257	32
Calhoun County		0	4	2	13	80	67	4
Calhoun SO	12	0	4	2	13	80	67	4
Charleston County		27	164	716	2210	6495	10739	1279
Charleston City PD	12	5	59	362	760	1886	4358	323
Charleston County PD	12	17	67	168	970	3044	3598	510
Mount Pleasant PD	12	0	1	10	36	205	249	27
Folly Beach PD	12	0	0	3	29	101	115	15
Isle of Palms PD	12	0	0	1	5	70	102	9
Lincolnton PD	7	0	0	0	4	6	2	0
Sullivan Island PD	12	0	0	0	7	27	37	3
North Charleston PD	12	5	37	172	396	1149	2266	391
Ravenel PD	11	0	0	0	3	7	12	1
Cherokee County		6	6	28	115	407	516	61
Cherokee SO	12	5	3	16	66	264	245	33
Blacksburg PD	12	1	0	1	7	14	28	2
Gaffney PD	12	0	3	11	42	129	243	26
Chester County		2	4	28	64	294	433	23
Chester SO	12	1	2	11	40	171	170	12
Chester PD	12	0	1	15	19	96	217	5
Great Falls PD	8	1	1	2	5	27	46	6
Chesterfield County		5	1	2	80	264	320	33
Chesterfield SO	12	3	1	0	40	133	105	11
Cheraw PD	12	1	0	2	22	82	136	13
Chesterfield PD	12	0	0	0	2	11	22	0
McBee PD	12	0	0	0	4	17	16	3
Pageland PD	12	1	0	0	11	19	41	5
Patrick PD	6	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Clarendon County		2	4	16	87	366	327	24
Clarendon SO	12	2	2	6	63	295	221	10
Manning PD	12	0	2	7	23	65	91	12
Summerton PD	12	0	0	3	1	6	15	2
Colleton County		8	10	14	109	320	319	31

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INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months Of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Colleton SO	12	7	8	5	60	189	188	19
Walterboro PD	12	1	2	9	49	131	131	12
Darlington County		9	19	58	243	715	1145	114
Darlington SO	12	6	12	25	49	327	291	53
Darlington PD	12	2	3	12	89	203	339	18
Hartsville PD	12	1	4	20	105	176	507	43
Society Hill PD	11	0	0	1	0	9	8	0
Dillon County		3	4	28	121	348	367	51
Dillon SO	12	2	3	18	55	188	163	25
Dillon PD	12	1	0	10	36	128	146	25
Lakeview PD	12	0	0	0	2	6	6	0
Latta PD	12	0	1	0	28	26	52	1
Dorchester County		1	3	16	126	458	616	44
Dorchester SO	12	1	1	12	103	364	430	35
Summerville PD	12	0	2	4	23	94	186	9
Edgefield County		3	3	10	86	155	171	14
Edgefield SO	12	2	2	8	47	107	87	7
Edgefield PD	12	1	0	0	12	28	37	3
Johnston PD	12	0	1	1	25	19	40	4
Trenton PD	11	0	0	1	2	1	7	0
Fairfield County		1	8	6	60	278	263	26
Fairfield SO	12	1	7	6	48	247	182	20
Winnsboro PD	12	0	1	0	12	31	81	6
Florence County		14	32	101	557	1718	2562	226
Florence SO	12	10	15	22	192	620	775	74
Florence PD	12	3	16	60	267	847	1442	127
Lake City PD	12	0	1	11	75	165	240	19
Johnsonville PD	12	0	0	2	2	31	38	0
Olanta PD	12	0	0	1	2	8	8	2
Timmons ville PD	12	1	0	5	19	47	59	4
Georgetown County		3	2	12	134	370	457	36
Georgetown SO	12	1	0	2	1	89	46	2
Andrews PD	12	0	0	0	12	38	26	3
Georgetown PD	12	2	2	10	121	243	385	31
Greenville County		27	125	418	1642	5548	9261	1120

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INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months Of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Greenville SO	12	10	83	185	822	3326	4348	643
Fountain Inn PD	12	1	1	5	12	41	78	6
Greenville PD	12	13	37	197	661	1623	3787	378
Greer PD	12	2	3	23	101	297	532	56
Mauldin PD	12	0	0	3	15	75	253	16
Simpsonville PD	12	0	0	3	11	92	151	4
Travelers Rest PD	12	1	1	0	14	25	75	11
City View PD	12	0	0	2	6	69	37	6
Greenwood County		10	8	21	519	603	1273	64
Greenwood SO	12	3	4	4	171	258	453	37
Greenwood PD	12	4	4	16	334	316	744	24
Ware Shoals PD	12	2	0	0	10	11	44	1
Ninety Six PD	11	1	0	1	4	18	32	2
Hampton County		2	3	2	48	23	28	3
Hampton SO	12	2	1	0	28	9	7	1
Estill PD	12	0	2	2	15	12	15	2
Hampton PD	11	0	0	0	5	2	6	0
Horry County		15	24	77	400	1740	2696	211
Atlantic Beach PD	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conway PD	12	0	1	18	84	229	420	22
Aynor PD	12	0	0	1	0	1	3	1
Horry County PD	12	15	18	24	257	703	834	78
Myrtle Beach PD	12	0	4	31	49	639	1297	96
North Myrtle Beach PD ..	12	0	1	1	8	87	96	6
Surfside Beach PD	12	0	0	2	2	81	46	8
Jasper County		0	4	11	55	119	179	19
Jasper SO	12	0	2	5	37	67	70	10
Hardeeville PD	12	0	1	4	14	40	92	4
Ridgeland PD	12	0	1	2	4	12	17	5
Kershaw County		2	12	21	159	521	633	49
Kershaw SO	12	0	9	17	129	364	385	36
Camden PD	12	2	3	4	29	150	243	13
Bethune PD	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kershaw PD	11	0	0	0	1	6	5	0
Lancaster County		3	5	8	288	392	657	55
Lancaster SO	12	2	2	2	78	194	245	19
Lancaster PD	12	1	3	6	210	198	412	36
Laurens County		6	1	13	111	417	463	36

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INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months Of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Laurens SO	12	4	1	7	84	298	196	28
Laurens PD	12	1	0	3	8	99	181	6
Clinton PD	12	1	0	3	19	20	86	2
Gray Court PD	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee County		7	2	2	20	116	84	9
Lee SO	12	6	2	2	13	75	42	4
Bishopville PD	12	1	0	0	6	25	41	5
Lynchburg PD	10	0	0	0	0	16	1	0
Lexington County		8	54	98	665	2506	3292	325
Lexington SO	12	6	45	55	428	1787	1896	229
Batesburg PD	12	0	0	5	12	44	101	5
Cayce PD	12	1	4	9	81	178	479	20
Leesville PD	11	0	0	0	3	16	21	5
Lexington PD	12	0	0	1	5	39	54	2
West Columbia PD	12	1	5	23	125	329	616	52
Pineridge PD	8	0	0	0	1	24	14	0
South Congaree PD	11	0	0	0	2	8	11	1
Springdale PD	12	0	0	3	7	60	64	5
Swansea PD	11	0	0	1	1	13	3	0
Columbia Metro Airport ..	12	0	0	1	0	3	27	6
Gaston PD	11	0	0	0	0	5	6	0
McCormick County		3	0	3	27	95	33	3
McCormick SO	12	2	0	2	20	90	26	2
McCormick PD	12	1	0	1	7	5	7	1
Marion County		2	4	9	114	200	379	32
Marion SO	12	0	0	1	0	26	33	10
Marion PD	12	2	2	5	90	136	292	18
Mullins PD	12	0	2	3	24	38	54	4
Marlboro County		8	8	19	232	453	429	39
Marlboro SO	12	4	7	10	115	227	191	19
Bennettsville PD	12	3	0	6	105	179	216	10
McColl PD	12	1	1	3	12	47	22	0
Newberry County		3	6	4	157	251	392	24
Newberry SO	12	3	6	2	98	147	150	18
Newberry PD	12	0	0	2	53	95	217	5
Whitmire PD	12	0	0	0	0	2	19	0
Prosperity PD	12	0	0	0	6	7	6	1
Oconee County		5	7	14	126	469	429	44

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INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months Of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Oconee SO	12	3	5	7	93	313	314	29
Seneca PD	12	2	2	7	30	149	98	13
Walhalla PD	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Westminister PD	12	0	0	0	2	6	14	2
West Union PD	10	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Orangeburg County		6	23	58	340	957	1337	96
Orangeburg SO	12	5	18	31	241	579	561	59
Orangeburg PD	12	1	5	25	96	340	736	35
Branchville PD	12	0	0	0	1	9	6	0
Eutawville PD	8	0	0	0	1	6	2	0
Holly Hill PD	12	0	0	1	1	16	26	2
North PD	2	0	0	1	0	5	1	0
Santee PD	4	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
Pickens County		5	11	24	189	583	1102	74
Pickens SO	12	3	11	11	102	309	339	26
Central PD	12	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Clemson PD	12	1	0	5	26	61	156	15
Easley PD	12	1	0	6	46	139	350	21
Liberty PD	12	0	0	0	4	17	41	1
Pickens PD	12	0	0	0	8	29	47	6
Clemson University PD ..	12	0	0	2	1	26	164	5
Norris PD	7	0	0	0	2	1	2	0
Richland County		41	148	675	1388	6727	9092	1116
Richland SO	12	22	75	256	687	3054	3853	564
Columbia PD	12	19	71	409	676	3425	4512	524
Forest Acres PD	12	0	2	9	22	135	380	19
Univ. Of South Carolina ..	10	0	0	1	3	113	347	9
Saluda County		3	3	6	48	116	112	9
Saluda SO	12	3	2	3	23	86	57	7
Saluda PD	12	0	1	3	22	23	38	2
Ridge Springs PD	12	0	0	0	3	7	17	0
Spartanburg County		22	54	154	709	3366	5406	616
Spartanburg SO	12	16	30	72	556	2270	2520	433
Spartanburg PD	12	6	24	75	123	953	2632	161
Woodruf PD	12	0	0	4	8	39	97	10
Duncan PD	12	0	0	0	1	16	23	1
Campobello PD	11	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Chesnee PD	12	0	0	2	1	4	6	0
Cowpen PD	12	0	0	0	7	15	30	4
Inman PD	12	0	0	0	5	45	58	5

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INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months Of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Landrum PD	12	0	0	1	7	17	27	0
Lyman PD	11	0	0	0	1	6	12	2
Sumter County		8	31	47	376	1238	1827	135
Sumter SO	12	7	19	20	218	739	826	71
Sumter PD	12	1	12	27	157	499	1001	64
Union County		3	5	4	95	272	385	35
Union SO	12	2	1	2	27	122	127	14
Union PD	12	1	4	2	60	149	245	19
Jonesville PD	12	0	0	0	8	1	13	2
Williamsburg County		2	4	9	65	189	166	8
Williamsburg SO	12	2	3	5	39	111	63	3
Kingstree PD	12	0	1	4	22	75	103	5
Greeleyville PD	9	0	0	0	4	3	0	0
York County		15	35	85	701	1789	2201	233
York SO	12	7	22	26	256	808	709	97
Clover PD	12	0	1	0	16	64	76	6
Fort Mill PD	12	1	0	4	46	69	146	9
Rock Hill PD	12	6	12	43	308	749	1103	110
York PD	12	1	0	12	75	99	167	11

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
Statement of Expenditures for
Fiscal Year Ended 6-30-78

<i>Description</i>	<i>General Law Enforcement Expenditures</i>	<i>CJICS Expenditures</i>	<i>Regulatory Expenditures</i>	<i>Total</i>
Personal Services	2,631,404	777,973	99,925	3,509,302
Contract Services	566,967	124,007	10,748	701,722
Supplies	465,667	38,340	8,041	512,048
Fixed Charges	58,570	208,617		267,187
Equipment	463,785	18,058		481,843
Employer Contributions	477,695	141,143	18,089	636,927
Criminalistics Supplies	27,782			27,782
Agents Operations	46,492			46,492
Permanent Improvement	10,498			10,498
Total Expenditures	4,748,860	1,308,138	136,803	6,193,801
Source of Funds:				
1977-78 State Appropriations				6,001,893
Federal Grant Revenue				181,908
				<u>6,193,801</u>
Other Revenue for Credit to General Fund:				
Chemical Laboratory Exam Fees	2,535			
Polygraph Exam Fees	5,200			
Private Detective/Security				
Guards/Massage Parlor	81,493			
TOTAL	<u>89,228</u>			